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SOURCE Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

PLEDGES, PLAN FULFILLMENT IN USSR LIGHT INDUSTRY

[Comment: The following presents information, taken from Soviet newspapers of 16 - 30 April 1953 and a Soviet periodical for April, on the fulfillment of light industry plans in 1953, particularly for the textile industry. Some information on the fulfillment of 1952 plans is given. The above-plan pledges of certain enterprises and the proposed expansion of others are also noted.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Cotton-Ginning Industry

The Tashkent Ginnery imeni Akhunbabayev in the Uzbek SSR pledged to produce by 1 May 734 metric tons of cotton fiber and 45 metric tons of linters above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(1)

The Kirovabad Ginnery in the Tadzhik SSR pledged to produce 100 metric tons of cotton fiber above the April 1953 plan.(2) In 1952, the Stalinabad Ginnery in the same republic produced 2,000 metric tons more cotton fiber than in 1951.(3)

Textile Industry

1. Cotton

As of 24 April, the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine in the Estonian SSR had produced 350,000 meters of prime-quality cotton fabrics above plan in 1953.(4)

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Light industry enterprises of Riga, Latvian SSR, pledged to produce from economized raw materials 175,000 meters of cotton fabrics above the 1953 plan.(5) In 1955, the Rigas Manufaktura Cotton Combine in the Latvian SSR is to produce 853,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(6) As of 28 April, the Sarkana Tekstilniyetse Combine in the Latvian SSR had produced 32,000 meters of gray goods, 90,000 meters of finished fabrics, and 14 metric tons of yarn above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(7)

Although the Zasulauka Manufaktura Combine in the Latvian SSR had pledged to produce 80,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953, it had already produced 113,000 meters above plan by 23 April.(8) As of 27 April 1953, the Zasulauka Manufaktura Combine had pledged to produce by 1 May 130,000 meters of fabrics and 7.5 metric tons of yarn above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(9)

As of 22 April 1953, more than 2,300 spindles were being installed in shops of the Kiev Cotton and Wool Spinning Mill in the Ukrainian SSR.(10)

The Ivanovo Mixed-Yarn Combine in Ivanovskaya Oblast pledged to produce by 1 May nearly 250,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(11) In 1953, the Mill imeni Rabochiy Fedor Zinov'yev in Ivanovskaya Oblast is to produce more than twice as much staple-fiber "polotno" /heavy cloth used for bed, table, and clothing linens/ as in 1952.(12) The Weaving Mill imeni 8 Mart in the same oblast pledged to produce by 1 May 185,000 meters of staple-fiber "polotno" above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(13)

During the first quarter 1953, the Rabochiy Cotton Mill in Leningradskaya Oblast economized 26 metric tons of cotton which enabled the mill to produce 371,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(14)

During the first quarter 1953, enterprises of Glavmoskhlopprom (Main Administration of Moskovskaya Oblast Cotton Industry) increased production of staple-fiber "polotno" five times as compared with the fourth quarter 1952. The Glukhovo Cotton Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast increased production of rayon zephyr 25 percent during the same period.(15) During the first 30 days of April 1953, the Glukhovo Cotton Combine produced 2 metric tons of yarn, 96,000 spools of sewing threads, 93,000 meters of gray goods, and 96,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan.(16) The Weaving Mill imeni Otkryab'skaya Revolutsiya in Moskovskaya Oblast produced 32,000 meters of staple-fiber "polotno" and 17,000 meters of cotton "polotno" above the March 1953 plan.(17) As of 15 April, the weaving mill of the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Moskovskaya Oblast had produced 240,000 meters of fabrics above plan in 1953.(18)

The Karabanovo Cotton Combine imeni III International in Vladimirskaya Oblast pledged to produce one million meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953. The combine pledged to produce, by the end of 1953, 2 million more meters of fabrics above plan.(19) The Textile Mill imeni Lakin in Vladimirskaya Oblast pledged to produce 28 metric tons of yarn above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953. As of 25 April 1953, the mill had produced 32 metric tons of yarn above plan.(20)

During the first 14 days of April, the Tashkent Textile Combine in the Uzbek SSR produced from economized raw materials more than 60,000 meters of fabrics above the April 1953 plan.(21) As of 22 April, the Tashkent Textile Combine had produced from economized raw materials 130,000 meters of fabrics and 40,000 spools of thread above the April 1953 plan.(22) On the basis of raw-materials economy, the combine pledged to produce by 1 May 550,000 meters of finished fabrics, more than 740,000 meters of gray goods, 775 metric tons of yarn, and 500,000 spools of thread above the plan for the first 4 months of

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1953.(23) As of 29 April 1953, this pledge had been fulfilled.(24) In 1955, the Second Spinning and Weaving Mill of the Tashkent Textile Combine is to produce 3,500,000 meters of fabrics.(25)

In 1952, the Ashkhabad Spinning and Weaving Mill imeni Dzerzhinskiy in the Turkmen SSR produced 1,289,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(26) During the first quarter 1953, the Ashkhabad Mill fulfilled the plan 110.6 percent and produced 471,000 meters of fabrics and 38.5 metric tons of yarn above plan.(27) The mill produced 700,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(24)

2. Wool

In 1952, USSR production of wool fabrics increased 60 percent as compared with 1940.(28)

Light industry enterprises of Riga, Latvian SSR, pledged to produce from economized raw materials 40,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(5) The Tekstiliana Wool Mill in the Latvian SSR pledged to produce by 1 May more than 2,000 meters of wool fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(29)

The Grodno Fine-Wool Fabric Combine in the Belorussian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 21 December and to produce by the end of the year 30,000 meters of fabrics above plan including 10,000 meters from economized raw materials. As of 17 April, the combine had produced 12,000 meters of wool fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953. The combine pledged to exceed the 4-month plan by 5 percent.(30)

As of 28 April, the Sumy Wool Fabric Mill in the Ukrainian SSR had produced 5,000 meters of fabrics above the April 1953 plan.(31) The Voroshilovgrad Mill imeni Voroshilov in the Ukrainian SSR pledged to produce by 1 May 13,000 meters of wool fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(32)

As of 23 April, the Tbilisi Worsted and Wool Fabric Mill in the Georgian SSR had produced 4,000 meters of finished fabrics and nearly 8 metric tons of yarn above the April 1953 plan.(33)

As of 27 April, the Krasnokholmsk Textile Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast had produced more than 130,000 meters of suit fabrics above plan in 1953.(34) The Osvobozhenny Trud Mill in Moscow pledged to produce more than 60,000 meters of prime-quality wool fabric above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(11) The Rostokinskaya Worsted and Finishing Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce not less than 4,000 meters of wool fabrics above the April 1953 plan. As of 22 April, the mill had produced 10,000 meters of this amount.(35)

During the first quarter 1953, the Alma-Ata Wool Fabric Mill in the Kazakh SSR produced 1,600 meters of fabrics above plan. The mill produced 3,100 meters of wool fabrics above plan during the first 3 weeks of April. The weaving shop of the mill pledged to produce from economized raw materials 3,897 meters of unfinished fabrics in 1953 and more than 10,000 meters in 1955.(36)

3. Silk

In 1952, USSR production of silk fabrics increased 1.8 times as compared with 1940.(28)

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The Kutaisi Silk Combine in the Georgian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 21 December and to produce by the end of the year 2,000 kilograms of yarn and 5,500 kilograms of spun silk above plan.(37)

During the first quarter 1953, the Beriya Silk-Weaving Mill imeni Shaumyan in the Armenian SSR produced 19,000 meters of crepe de Chine and several thousand meters of marquisette and poplin above plan.(38)

As of 23 April, the Krasnaya Krutil'shchitsa Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast had economized more than 600 kilograms of natural silk in 1953 from which nearly 1,000 meters of fabrics have been produced above plan.(39) The Moscow Silk-Finishing Mill imeni Sverdlov pledged to produce by 1 May nearly 200,000 meters of silk fabrics above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(40)

As of 24 April, the Osh Silk-Weaving Combine imeni VLKSM in the Kirgiz SSR had produced nearly 60,000 meters of fabrics above the April 1953 plan.(4)

4. Other Textiles

By 25 April, the Pyarnu Plan Spinning and Weaving Mill in the Estonian SSR had fulfilled the April 1953 plan and had pledged to produce by 1 May 38,000 meters of linen fabrics above plan.(41)

Light industry enterprises of Riga, Latvian SSR, pledged to produce from economized raw materials 60,000 meters of linen fabrics above the 1953 plan.(5)

During the first quarter 1953, the spinning mill of the Textile Combine imeni Lenin in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 4,700 kilograms of yarn above plan and the finishing mill of the combine produced 407,000 meters of bleached and dyed fabrics above plan.(42)

On 24 April 1953, the Ivanovo Distributing Base of Glavtekstil'sbyt (Main Administration of Textile Industry Sales) shipped nearly 4 million meters of calico, sateen, staple-fiber, and semisilk fabrics to Kuybyshev, Syzran', Kamyshin, Ufa, Odessa, and other cities of the U.S.R.(43) During the first quarter 1953, the Krasnaya Balka Mill in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 273,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(44)

During the first 2 weeks of April 1953, the Stalinabad Textile Combine in the Tadzhik SSR produced more than 10,000 meters of gray goods and nearly 6,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan.(45)

The Fifth Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of jute plants in the Tadzhik SSR. As of 20 April 1953, construction of these plants was progressing satisfactorily. In 1952, the First Kirovabad Plant for preliminary jute processing was put into operation. As of 20 April 1953, the Second Kirovabad and Chubekskiy jute plants were being constructed. The first section of the new Kirovabad Jute Plant was to have been put into operation by the end of May 1953. As of 20 April 1953, the main machines and aggregates had already been installed and construction of a large retting pond for jute stalks had been completed. The Chubekskiy Jute Plant is to go into operation by the end of 1953.(46)

Clothing Industry

In 1952, USSR production of knitted garments increased more than 60 percent as compared with 1940.(23)

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As of 29 April, the Marat Knitwear Factory in Tallin, Estonian SSR, had produced 38,000 pieces of knitwear above the April 1953 plan.(41)

As of 26 April, the Sarkana Baltiya Knitwear Factory in the Latvian SSR had economized 3.5 metric tons of silk and cotton yarn, from which more than 20,000 pieces of knitwear have been produced above plan in 1953. The factory pledged to produce by 1 May more than 25,000 pieces of knitted underwear above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(47)

The Gomel' Stocking and Knitwear Factory in the Belorussian SSR is to go into operation by the end of 1953. The enterprise is to produce annually 15 million pairs of hosiery, 740,000 pieces of knitted outerwear, and more than 3 million pieces of knitted underwear.(48) The Gomel' Sewing Factory pledged to produce 1,250 sewn articles above the April 1953 plan.(49)

Footwear Industry

Light industry enterprises of Riga, Latvian SSR, pledged to produce from economized raw materials 10,000 pairs of rubber footwear above the 1953 plan.(5)

During the first 2 months of 1953, the Trud Footwear Factory in Gomel', Belorussian SSR, failed to produce nearly 100,000 pairs of footwear.(50) After reconstruction, production capacity of the Lida Footwear Factory in the Belorussian SSR is to increase five times and that of the Minsk Footwear Factory imeni Kaganovich is to double.(48)

During the first 4 months of 1953, the Kishinev Footwear Factory imeni Sergey Lazo in the Moldavian SSR produced 24,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(24)

The Tbilisi Footwear Factory imeni L. P. Beriia in the Georgian SSR pledged to produce by 1 May not less than 50,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(51)

The Baku Custom-Made Footwear Factory in the Azerbaijanian SSR produced 2,600 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(52) During 1951, 1952, and the first 3 months of 1953, the Baku Footwear Factory No 2 produced 80,000 pairs of footwear from economized raw materials.(53)

The Skorokhod Footwear Factory in Leningrad pledged to economize 5 million square decimeters of upper leather, 15,000 square meters of hard leather, and 60,000 square meters of textiles in 1953. From these materials, the factory pledged to produce by the end of 1953 200,000 pairs of footwear.(53) The Skorokhod Footwear Factory pledged to produce 20,000 pairs of footwear above the April 1953 plan.(11) The Saryn Svobody Footwear Factory in Moscow pledged to produce 39,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953. As of 21 April, the factory had fulfilled the gross production plan for the first 4 months of 1953. By the end of 1953, the factory is to have produced 16,000 pairs of footwear from economized raw materials.(54)

The Tashkent Footwear Factory No 1 in the Uzbek SSR pledged to produce 10,000 pairs of footwear above the April 1953 plan, including 2,000 pairs from economized raw materials.(55)

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